

This Atlanta *Consstitution* is a still Democratic paper, but it takes this way about the Mississippi outrage: "The local press say nothing in the recent dastardly butchery to condemn the local authorities did not think it best to arrest the blood stained participants, and if Kemper county had been left to itself no one would have been brought to justice for the perpetration of an assault that has horrified the entire country."

A CINCINNATI reporter endeavored to interview Bowles, the nominator of Charles Francis Adams, the other day, and failed. But he saw Bowles and thus describes: "A tall, broad shouldered man of about 50, with dark complexion, full dark beard, slightly mixed with gray, and looking as though a hair storm had just passed through it; dark eyes, a good forehead, and hair something in the mixed condition of the beard. He was dressed in a suit of mixed goods with slate colored pants. A pair of gray woolen socks filled up the interval between his pants and low shoes, which were of Massachusetts make."

It may have been in bad taste for Frederick Douglass, occupying an official position at Washington, to say what he did about that city in his Baltimore lecture, but the Washingtonians are foolish to get in such a rage about it. The fact is he told some very plain truths and drew a fairly correct picture of the society and morals of that city under the old regime. Nearly all that he said related to the condition of the city before and during the war, and it would be hard for any one to exaggerate its vice during that period. The trouble is, Douglass touched the Washingtonians on the raw, and, in the language of the street, "that's what's the matter." Meanwhile, if the "boldest and best citizens" hold an indignation meeting to denounce his lecture, he had better resign the marshalship and take the pluck. He could not ask a better advertisement.—*Indemnity Journal*.

The House of Representatives at Springfield has done what it could to further impoverish the public treasury by passing a bill to establish a State Board of Health and ordering to a third reading the Senate bill for establishing a State Board of Stenographers, neither of which would be of any more public service than a State board of elephants. Will some one of these Solons explain to us what is wanted of a State Board of health, or what it will have to do? The people would like to know. They are tired of boards. The Boards they already have, notably the Railroad and Warehouse Boards, harassing business and injuring the market, are all they can endure, and now, for the sake of increasing State institutions, creating more offices, and developing the capacity for tax-eating, corruption and plunder, they are to be muddled with two more! The members of the legislature seem to be totally ignorant of the sentiment of their constituents, and at the same time unaware that the people regard the creation of Boards simply as new outlets for the waste of the public money. It is not impossible, when the session is over, that they may be instructed in a very practical way by the people whom they misrepresent.—*Chicago Tribune*.

There never was a time when retrenchment and economy were more imperatively demanded in national, local and municipal governments than at present. The country has been moving along in one groove so long, and that in the direction of expensive government, that it has slipped almost insensibly into a portentous quagmire of debt. And this indebtedness is by no means all national; a large proportion of it is local and municipal. A recently prepared statement of the indebtedness of American cities shows that twelve of them have a debt of over \$16,000,000 each; eight over \$5,000,000 each; twenty-two over \$2,000,000 each; twenty-two over \$1,000,000 each; twenty-four over \$600,000 each; etc. The aggregate indebtedness of one hundred and twenty-nine cities is \$83,457,007. This, it must be remembered, is merely city indebtedness, and to it must be added county, state and national debts, and the current expenses of all these governments. In the light of these facts it is evident that it costs too much to govern this country. "Government of the people, by the people, and for the people," is a good thing, but the people should see to it that it is made less costly. Expenses of all kinds should be reduced, useless offices should be abolished, unnecessary bureaus and departments done away with, old debts paid off and no new ones created. Retrenchment and economy should be the watchword in every department of the government as well as in business circles and domestic affairs.—*Ind. Journal*.

Heres is the last: One of the neatest, sweetest things in bookwear is a narrow piece of flannel, with a lining of raw salt pork. The neck should be carried stiff, and the voice sunk to a hoarse whisper, like the bray of a boar's hump. The fashion is all the rage just now, and withal very contagious.

MURDER WILL OUT.

A Strange Contention Story of Death and Detection.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

Here is a true story from Philadelphia, with all the elements of mystery and dramatic horror for which our modern novelists and playwrights strive in vain. Two or three months after the Exposition closed the dead body of a man was found in a lonely gorge, six miles from the city, too much decomposed for recognition, and without the slightest clue in his clothing by which to identify him. It was supposed he had been a guest at the Granger's Hotel, which was an enormous temporary barracks to which thousands of transient lodgers came daily. No register was kept, nor could any account be taken of them after they paid for their room in advance. What could be more unlikely than that this unrecognizable body could be identified as one of the nameless millions who came and went through Philadelphia last year, or that his murderer should be found.

Yet, by a chance letter to a prominent newspaper in Germany, the whole strange story is laid bare. The murdered man proves to be a young German of a wealthy family who came to Philadelphia last summer. At this Granger's Hotel he fell in with another German and formed a close companionship with him. The stranger learned all his secrets, the particulars of his business and family life, obtained letters from him, from which he studied his handwriting, peculiarities of expression, etc. When his plans were ripe he cut off the young fellow out to this lonely gorge, killed him, took possession of his trunk and other property, and opened a correspondence with his family in Germany. Since last October this correspondence has been carried on, the murderer personating his victim and obtaining by means of illness, loss, etc., large sums of money.

By this time his arrest will probably be made. We spoke the other day of the inexorable justice which dogs the steps of a guilty man. But we never remember to have seen a stronger proof of it than this, unless it was the death of Lee at Mountain Meadows. In old times the avenger of blood held it as a sacred duty to pursue the murderer, and the Indians helped him with keen eyes whose sight reached around the world. We have given over the matter to the police, who certainly are not weighted with oppressive sacred duty and who see much worse than other people. Yet, by some mysterious power sent by other hands than ours, the guilty man is followed and brought to justice at last.

FACT AND FANCY.

Walsh Republican: Much as most Republicans dislike, and many of them spit upon, the President's Southern policy, there seems now to be more probability of a split in the Democratic party than in the Republican.

Cincinnati Enquirer: John Young Brown and Senator Gordon are still posted in the South. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is paying his respects to those gentlemen for aiding in the theft of the presidency, with great vigor.

Inter-Ocean: "There is a great difference between criticism and hostility." We have no hope that the conciliatory measures of the President's will end in anything but evil, but, as the result will be, the dangers they involve are not to be compared with those which would certainly come upon us with an unrestrained Democratic administration.

New York Public: Mr. Charles Francis Adams has written a letter which will go very far to reconcile to his recent defeat those who have most warmly admired him. The part of impracticable and irreconcilable is not the one for which statesmen are appreciated, nor will Mr. Adams' post mortem estimate of Mr. Tilden be generally accepted even by Democrats.

New York Tribune: Mr. Nichols has been recognized as governor by a legislature of undisputed validity, restoring its title upon return which Mr. Packard admits to be correct. If he has been wrongfully installed, the wrong has been committed by the law-making power of the State, and acquiesced in by other branches of the local administration, and neither the president nor congress has any responsibility for it. It is none of their business.

New York Sun: The clamor exercised by the administration in the case of Major Reno is ill judged. A court-martial has found this officer guilty of insulting and indecent conduct toward the wife of a brother officer, and at a time when the lady was unprotected. For an offense less dishonorable than this, Colonel Valentine Baker, of the British army, was cashiered, imprisoned, and outlawed socially. Reno's suspension for two years from rank and pay does not satisfy his deserts.

A Washington dispatch says that men are being appointed at \$1,200 salaries to fill the vacancies in the pension office made by the recent discharge of a score or more of ladies who were working at \$900, and that the ladies are not allowed to compete for reappointment. As they were familiar with the duties, and as no complaint was made on this score we fail to see why they should be removed to make places for men. As Secretary Schurz is making civil-service reform his special hobby, he would do well to investigate this matter.

Everybody goes to MILLER'S Restaurant.

EXAMINE THE HOME.

Chicago Post.

There is a suspicious similarity between the Rockford court house and the State House at Springfield in the matter of overshadowing dome. They are unlike in the fact that the former has crumbled and fallen, while the latter has not. It is undesirable, however, that when the news of the Rockford horror was told the thoughts of thousands turned to the mass of brick, stone and iron towering toward the sky at Springfield. As at Rockford, the support of this vast weight is largely furnished by brick walls and by brick columns.

It may be that the last trump will sound before it will fall, but there are a great many good judges who do not appear to think so, and, after the experiment at Rockford, it is the plain duty of the legislature, before it adjourns, to have the whole structure tested by a competent commission, which will be composed of impartial and disinterested men. The State House Commissioners have advertised their ignorance of building matters, and should therefore have nothing to say in reference to the appointments of examiners. In justice to them, and to the pockets of the people, the commission should be composed of men who are not seeking a job as architects, that they might not advocate a needless overhauling. There is a fear that in the course of time, and possibly a very short time, the dome of the new State House will fall. That is the plain English of it. To prevent such a calamity is the duty of the present legislature. Several hundred thousand dollars are to be voted by the people to finish the structure, and a few hundred or thousands of dollars should be appropriated by them to be spent in thoroughly examining the structure, especially the dome. If a vast trap has been built which is liable during a storm or hurricane, or even with the action of cold and heat, to crumble its insufficient foundations and fall of its own weight, then people should know from competent judges the extent of the danger, that it may be averted.

The construction of the dome is an experiment, and we believe that judges whose competence and integrity are beyond dispute should pass their opinion upon its ability to stand the shocks of time and circumstance.

Springfield, May 16:—The senate confirmed the governor's appointment of Messrs. Grimes, Corbin and Gould, as members of the state board of public charities.

The senate passed house bills making silver coin legal tender for all debts, public or private, in Illinois; appropriating nearly \$100,000 to pay debts of the Joliet penitentiary; to supply certain missing state archives; the Davis house bill, relating to jurisdiction of county courts in voluntary assignments; to enable incorporated cities and villages to regulate ferries and bridges.

The southern penitentiary bill caused an animated debate, and its friends rallied to its support. It passed by a large majority.

The printing committee reported,

showing that a satisfactory settlement

should be made with the state printer and commissioners of printing. The minority committee combated this.

The bill appropriating \$27,000 to complete the Lincoln monument, passed also a number of other house bills.

In the house, senate bill No. 114, for reassessment of capital stock, came up, was ably advocated, and the final vote which disposed of it for this session, was 95 to 47, in favor of striking out the enacting clause.

The house passed the senate bills appropriating for the soldiers' orphans' home, for insane asylum, for deaf and dumb asylum, and its workshop, to pay Bernard & Davis' claim; for additional buildings in central insane asylum; for completion and furnishing new state house; appropriation for education of blind; for charitable eye and ear infirmary and others.

Chicago, May 16:—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad has definitely determined to run a fast passenger train from Chicago to New York, in opposition to the Wabash. It will start at 4:30 p. m., and put passengers in New York before 10 the succeeding night, making the trip in 29 hours.

DENVER, CO., May 16:—A serious outbreak among the miners in California gulch, near Oregon City, Col., is reported. The report says the riot was caused by the failure of W. H. Stevens, and other capitalists, to meet the demands of the miners for pay due them. The miners seized Stevens and two others, named Wood and Northrup, put them under a strong guard, and they demanded of Stevens a check for \$2,000, or enough to take the entire body of men home to Detroit. Stevens issued the check, which a detachment took to the bank at Fairplay, with Stevens' clerk. The bank paid the check, and a second check for the same amount was forced from Stevens. Subsequently a plan for lynching Stevens was prepared, and its execution announced for last Monday. A later account says it was delayed until Monday night, but the current belief is that no further violence has or will be done. Nearly all engaged in the riot are from Detroit, Mich. At present it is impossible to determine who is responsible for the riot.

A Washington dispatch says that men are being appointed at \$1,200 salaries to fill the vacancies in the pension office made by the recent discharge of a score or more of ladies who were working at \$900, and that the ladies are not allowed to compete for reappointment. As they were familiar with the duties, and as no complaint was made on this score we fail to see why they should be removed to make places for men. As Secretary Schurz is making civil-service reform his special hobby, he would do well to investigate this matter.

Everybody goes to MILLER'S Restaurant.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WAR ECHOES.

PREPARATIONS FOR A GREAT BATTLE.

Forest Fires from Wisconsin to Maine.

Great Destruction of Property.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

Weather and Crop Items.

New York, May 16:—The New York Times has the following special cable from Giurvego:

Ciurevo, WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1877.—A great battle is impending, and already heavy cannonading is in progress. For several days the Russians have been concentrating a large force at this point, preparatory to a forced passage of the Danube. The army is in fine condition and good spirits. Opposite to us is Rutschuk. The Turks are in strong force. That they will restrict our advance is certain, and to-morrow or the day after may witness a bloody struggle. The infantry force is present in great numbers, and, as I write, are on the march, while great activity prevails in all departments of the army. Severe musketry firing is heard on either side of the Danube.

Saturday, May 16:—The Danube is indeed a magnificent one. Shells are bursting in the air; the distant camp fires lend enchantment to the scene, and signal rockets ascend and fall and tell the story of advancing forces.

The construction of the dome is an

experiment, and we believe that judges

whose competence and integrity are

beyond dispute should pass their

opinion upon its ability to stand the

shocks of time and circumstance.

Washington, May 16:—The Senate

confirmed the Governor's appointment

of Messrs. Grimes, Corbin and Gould,

as members of the State Board of Public Charities.

The Senate passed house bills making

silver coin legal tender for all debts,

public or private, in Illinois; appropriating

nearly \$100,000 to pay debts of the

Joliet Penitentiary; to supply certain

missing state archives; the Davis

House Bill, relating to jurisdiction of

county courts in voluntary assignments;

to enable incorporated cities and vil-

lages to regulate ferries and bridges.

The southern penitentiary bill caused

an animated debate, and its friends

rallied to its support. It passed by a

large majority.

The printing committee reported,

showing that a satisfactory settle-

ment should be made with the state printer and commissioners of printing. The minority committee combated this.

The bill appropriating \$27,000 to com-

plete the Lincoln monument, passed

also a number of other house bills.

Washington, May 16:—The Senate

confirmed the Governor's appointment

of Messrs. Grimes, Corbin and Gould,

as members of the State Board of Public Charities.

The Senate passed house bills making

silver coin legal tender for all debts,

public or private, in Illinois; appropriating

nearly \$100,000 to pay debts of the

Joliet Penitentiary; to supply certain

missing state archives; the Davis

House Bill, relating to jurisdiction of

county courts in voluntary assignments;

to enable incorporated cities and vil-

lages to regulate ferries and bridges.

The southern penitentiary bill caused

an animated debate, and its friends

rallied to its support. It passed by a

large majority.

The printing committee reported,

showing that a satisfactory settle-

ment should be made with the state printer and commissioners of printing. The minority committee combated this.

The bill appropriating \$27,000 to com-

plete the Lincoln monument, passed

also a number of other house bills.

Washington, May 16:—The Senate

confirmed the Governor's appointment

of Messrs. Grimes, Corbin and Gould,

as members of the State Board of Public

Decatur, Illinois:

Thursday Evening, May 17.

CITY DEPARTMENT.

Niedermeyer, near the Mound, has a full supply of choice "garden truck." Nice sugar-cured hams at Newell & Hamner's.

Bendire & Co. have a full line of choice tea and coffee, and everything else connected with the grocery and provision trade, nice and fresh.

Every variety of sheet music, including the latest publications and most popular songs, at H. Post's.

Remember the Good Templars' entertainment to-night at their lodge room, in court house block.

Two weeks more of school, and then the long summer vacation, to which the juveniles are looking forward with longing hearts.

There seems to be no immediate danger of a drought.

Harry Holmes is to day moving into the American House. He has leased it for three years and proposes to keep a first class hotel.

Work on streets and walks must necessarily remain at a standstill until one day passes without rain.

Go to Armstrong's for pure drugs and all approved patent medicines.

For fragrant cigars and the best tobacco go to Birkett & Ballard's, on the west side of the old square.

Held's green grocery, in Priest House block, is the place to buy fruit, vegetables and garden truck.

Mendes are on the decrease, but few new cases having occurred within the last two or three days.

The wet weather is bringing out a very heavy foliage on forest and fruit trees, which will afford a grateful shade in the intense heat of summer.

Enough fuel has been found with the weather to fill a work as large as Appleton's Encyclopedia, if it were all printed. Give me a rest.

A full line of ladies and gent's furnishings goods, at low prices, at B. Blumstein's.

May 17 dwtw

Smith, the "horse-and-man," is out of jail. The grand jury failing to find a bill against him he was discharged by the court. It will be remembered that he was arrested some time ago on account of being found in Kinney's warehouse in the night time. His claim is that he was in there trying to find some cheap who he thought was there with burglarious intent.

Notwithstanding the ground is still too wet, farmers are rushing the plowing with all the teams they can command. We heard one farmer make a remark this morning that has a deal of force and truth in it. He said that good crops would be raised if every man would work whenever his ground would admit of it. We think that much time is wasted in waiting for a better condition of affairs, which, if improved, would insure good crops.

Two or three suspicious looking chaps were noticed last night prowling about in the back alleys in the west part of town. On discovering that they were noticed, they got into the street and hurried away in a westerly direction. It is quite probable that had they not been seen somebody might have been riding a horse this morning; or some house might had a thorough overhauling.

Rag Carpet, of excellent quality, at Abel & Lockett's, for 90 cents a yard.

Juvonle Singing Class — Parents who desire to have their children attend the Juvonle singing class, under the instruction of Prof. Lutz, should not fail to have them attend the next meeting, which will be on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, p. m., at Miss Queen's Music Room in post office block. Sixteen lessons and a singing book for \$1.50.

[May 17 dwtw]

A Large lot of best prints, just received, at S. Einstein's.

May 17 dwtw

A Full Line of Black Cashmores, very cheap, just received at S. Einstein's.

[May 17 dwtw]

Dressmaking — Having engaged a first-class dressmaker from New York, we are prepared to guarantee perfect satisfaction to our customers.

May 17 dwtw FALCONER & HORN.

Good Templars — The entertainment to be given by this association this evening promises to be a most enjoyable affair. The new stage and fixtures are now in place, and will serve an excellent purpose in the rendition of the drama "Out in the Streets." In attending the entertainment this evening the people will not only extend a helping hand to a deserving association but will contribute to their own gratification. We shall expect to see the large hall crowded to its full capacity. Admission only 25 cents, children 25 cents.

Must Come — Farmers were very reluctant to leave their work to-day and come to town to serve on a jury, but the town had already been exhausted in picking up a jury for the Hackett case, there was no other way to do than to take men from their farms and press them into service. So when the officer served his summons the only thing the man at the plow could do was to leave his team, as farmers did at the sound of musketry at Lexington, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war.

May 17 dwtw

CIRCUIT COURT.

May Term, A. D. 1877.

Wednesday, May 16 — AFTERNOON. Court convened at 1½ o'clock, and resumed the work of empanelling a jury, to serve in the murder trial of Michael Hackett. The entire afternoon was spent in an effort to get a jury, and at the time of adjournment only one man had been accepted. The city was completely exhausted in the afternoon call, and before adjournment the Judge ordered a venire for a hundred men from the body of the county, and the officers were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Thursday, May 17 — FORENOON. Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Friday, May 18 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Saturday, May 19 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Sunday, May 20 — AFTERNOON.

Court convened at 1½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Monday, May 21 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Tuesday, May 22 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Wednesday, May 23 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Thursday, May 24 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Friday, May 25 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Saturday, May 26 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Sunday, May 27 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Monday, May 28 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Tuesday, May 29 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Wednesday, May 30 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Thursday, May 31 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Friday, June 1 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Saturday, June 2 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Sunday, June 3 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Monday, June 4 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Tuesday, June 5 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G. W. Ulsoff. One hundred and twenty-three dollars were sent out to execute the order of the court.

Wednesday, June 6 — FORENOON.

Court convened at 8½ o'clock, and cases received attention as indicated below.

Common law docket, Ezekiel Pitts vs John N. Gill; assault, default taken, damages to be assessed by court.

The case of the People vs Michael Hackett was then resumed, and the effort to procure a jury resulted in securing three more, making four in all, whose names are John Laine, G. H. Ulsoff, William E. Parker and G

